D1

1. (Twice Amended) A recombinant Sendai virus vector expressing a soluble and biologically active chemokine.

D2

2. (Amended) The recombinant Sendai virus vector of claim 1, wherein said chemokine is soluble and biologically active CXC-chemokine.

3. (Amended) The recombinant Sendai virus vector of claim 2, wherein said CXC-chemokine is soluble and biologically active stromal cell-derived factor α or stromal cell-derived factor β.

D3

6. (Twice Amended) A method of producing a soluble and biologically active chemokine which comprises inserting at least one chemokine gene into a Sendai virus vector, allowing the vector to produce said chemokine, and recovering said chemokine.

D4

7. (Amended) The method of claim 6, wherein said chemokine is soluble and biologically active CXC-chemokine.

D5

10. (Three Times Amended) A method of treating human immunodeficiency virus infection, which comprises collecting target cells from human subjects, infecting the cells with a recombinant Sendai virus vector expressing a soluble and biologically active CXC-chemokine, and returning the infected cells to the human subjects.

D6

11. (Twice Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a recombinant Sendai virus vector expressing a soluble and biologically active stromal cell-derived factor α or stromal cell-derived factor β and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said vector is disseminative.

12. (Twice Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a recombinant Sendai virus vector expressing a soluble and biologically active stromal cell-derived factor α or stromal cell-derived factor β and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said vector is infectious and replicates autonomously, but is not disseminative.

14. (Twice Amended) A host cell transfected with a recombinant Sendai virus vector expressing a soluble and biologically active chemokine.

15. (Three Times Amended) A method of inhibiting proliferation of HIV-infected cells *in vitro* which comprises, incubating the host cell of claim 14 *in vitro* under conditions that allow for secretion of a soluble and biologically active chemokine; and contacting said chemokine with cells that are infected with HIV, thereby inhibiting proliferation of HIV-infected cells *in vitro*.

Add the following new claims 16-23.

16. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein said CXC-chemokine is soluble and biologically active stromal cell-derived factor α or stromal cell-derived factor β.

17. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein the step of recovering comprises the step of removing virions by centrifugation.

18. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein the step of recovering comprises the step of removing virions by centrifugation.

19. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein said CXC-chemokine is soluble

and biologically active stromal cell-derived factor α or stromal cell-derived factor β.

20. (New) The host of claim 14, wherein said chemokine is soluble and biologically active CXC-chemokine.

21. (New) The host of claim 20, wherein said CXC-chemokine is soluble and biologically active stromal cell-derived factor α or stromal cell-derived factor β.

22. (New) A method of inhibiting proliferation of HIV-infected cells *in vitro* which comprises, incubating the host cell of claim 20 *in vitro* under conditions that allow for secretion of soluble and biologically active CXC-chemokine; and contacting said CXC-chemokine with cells that are infected with HIV, thereby inhibiting proliferation of HIV-infected cells *in vitro*.

23. (New) A method of inhibiting proliferation of HIV-infected cells *in vitro* which comprises, incubating the host cell of claim 21 *in vitro* under conditions that allow for secretion of soluble and biologically active stromal cell-derived factor α or stromal cell-derived factor β and contacting said stromal cell-derived factor α or stromal cell-derived β with the cells that are infected with HIV, thereby inhibiting proliferation of HIV-infected cells *in vitro*.